CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI URGES ITS ADOFTION WITHOUT CHANGE.

SHOWING THE REICHSTAG COMMITTEE THE NECESSITY OF GERMANY TAKING THE OFFENSIVE IN CASE WAR SHOULD

THREATEN-VON MOLTKE'S

MEMORANDA. Berlin, Jan. 12.-Chancellor von Caprivi last sight attended a meeting of the Reichstag Committee of Twenty-Eight appointed to consider the Army bill, and made an important speech setting forth the necessity for the adoption of the bill without change or modification Referring to the relations existing between Germany and Russia. the Chanceller declared that there was enmity peither between Emperor William and the Czar por between the two Governments. In regard to the relations between France and Russia, he said that probably an entente in regard to military arrengements existed between those two countries.

The Chancellor then referred to the possibility of an attack being made upon the nations composing the Triple Alliance-Germany, Austria and taly-and said that if such an attack should be made, the chief onslaught of the attacking forces would doubtless be directed against Germany, as the strongest member of the Triple Alliance. Experience had shown that when war threatened it was best for Germany to take the offensive. To do that would require that the armies of the Triple Alliance have a considerable numerical supericrity. As a matter of fact, the Triple Alliance was in the minority in point of numbers. Germany's long eastern frontier especially could be protected only by employing offensive tactics. An offensive policy was a good policy. It meant short ears, with quick victories and lasting results All this could be obtained only by assuming the of-Germany's present forces would no fensive. lenger suffice against the increased strength of their possible opponents. The Government, therefore, would not be able to take the responsibility of the future defence of the country unless the armaments were increased.

The chief object of the alliance with Italy. continued the speaker, was to secure Austria's southern frontier against France. He did not doubt the efficiency of the Austrian and Italian armies, although some weaknesses in their organization still existed.

To add force to the arguments advanced in support of the measure, the Chancellor rend memoranda made in 1889 by Field-Marshal Count von Moltke. in which that great authority compared the military strength of Germany with that of France The Chanceller laid much stress upon a pe occurring in the memoranda, in which Von Moltke We are able to ward off an attack from France; otherwise the German Empire could not exist. Even if we lose the first battle, we have the Rhine defences, which are not equalled in the world, besides Metz and Strasburg. If, however, two of our neighbors united and attacked us, we would require the assistance of another

In the course of his speech, Chancellor von Caprivi made an extended reference to the internal condition of France. That country, he said, was in a state of ferment. Though there was no statesman in that country at the present moment of such prominence as to be likely to esize power, the probability of a dictatorship was not to be excluded from German calculations. Speaking of the renewal of the Triple Alliance upon the expiration of the present treaties, the Charvellor said that a renewal, though hoped for, was not absolutely certain.

The Chanceller's speech was listened to with the closest attention. His presentation of the facts upon which the Government bases its demands was lucid and torceful, and will undoubtedly have much effect upon the report the committee will submit to the Reichstag. Caprivi made an extended reference to the

J. S. BALFOUR SAID TO BE IN RIO.

THE BANGRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE MEMBER FOR BURNLEY.

Parliament for Burnley, and prominently before the public owing to his interest in the London and General Bank, the Liberator Burdling Society, the House and Lond Investment Trust and other institutions which have suspended with Habilities of many millions of pounds, says that his present address is unknown. and describes as an act of bankruptcy the debtor's departure, with intent to defeat and delay creditors. It is reported that Balfour has gone to Rio Janeiro, and is now in South America.

teen companies, several of which have come to grief. He was formerly Mayor of Croydon. The bankraptcy of Balfour will make his sent in Parliament vacant, and the Liberals will have to light to retain it.

THE PRUSSIAN ESTIMATES SHOW A DEFICIT. Berlin, Jan. 12 .- The estimates for 1893-'94 were introduced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day by Herr Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance. The estimates showed a deficit of 2,930,000 marks. Herr Miquel explained that the shortage arose from the bad economic condition of the kingdom, and expressed the hope that the growing indications of im-provement in Prussia would result in a lessening of the deficit.

THE FIRE COST 125 PERSONS THEIR LIVES.

San Francisco, Jan. 12.-The steamer Gaelle, which arrived here to-day from Yokohama, brings news that a spinning mill at Osaka, Jajian, was burned on Deone of the belts, which, getting entangled in the machinery, was ignited by friction and set fire to oil and waste near by.

Madrid, Jan. 12.-The Spanish Cabinet decided today that if England should send a squadron to Tangier to compel satisfaction for the recent murder of an Englishman by natives in Morocco, Spain would dispatch three warships to reach Tangier at the same

THE REVOLT IN THE ARGENTINE ENDED. Euenos Ayres, Jan. 12.-Senor Marco Avellaneda. the confidential agent sent by the Government to Corrientes with instructions to use every effort to pacify the province, has succeeded in inducing the ebels to lay down their arms, and the attempted evolution is at an end.

MRS. MAYERICK RALLYING AFTER A RELAPSE.

London, Jan. 12.-Mrs. Maybrick is reported to have had a slight relapse three days ago in consequence of her refusal to est. Her nurse finally per ded her to take nourishment and she is again in

THE STALLIGN ORMONDE REACHES ENGLAND. London, Jan. 12.-The stallion Ormande, which was recently sold to William McDonough, of San Francisco, who, it is said, paid \$150,000 for him, arrive at Southampton to-day from Buenos Ayres, where he has been for a considerable time. The voyage does not seem to have affected him and he is in good form. Porter, Ormonde's old trainer, took charge of him on his arrival

London, Jan. 12.—The conference between the representatives of the master ection spinners and of the operatives, on strike against a 5 per cent reduction of wages, ended in a disagreement at Manchester today. The representatives of the operatives offered to accept a reduction of 5 per cent to accept a reduction of 5

interview that the speed with which the Quarantine bill passed the Senate is noteworthy as evidence of the wirally unanimous feeling among Americans in regard to the measure. It shows, moreover, to the world that the American people are determined to prevent the importation of disease, and to debar pestilence that the importation of disease, and to debar pestilence that the importation of the section of the same taking root in American soil. The action of the

A PLEA FOR THE ARMY BILL, Senate is especially noteworthy in view of the approaching World's Fair, and the unanimity with which he bill was adopted makes it certain that the House of Representatives will pass this measure, either in its present form or in some form that will insure the strictest quarantine, maintained by the resources of the national authority.

> NO UNUSUAL DISTRESS IN GERMANY. GOVERNMENT UITERANCES REGARDING THE WORKINGMEN'S CONDITION - THE

SAAR STRIKE NOT JUSTIFIED. Berlin, Jan. 12 .- In the Reichstag to-day Herr Liebknecht, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, questioned the Government regarding the condition of the working classes in Germany

Dr. von Boctticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home office, and representative of the Chanceller, replief to Herr Liebknecht. He declared that nothing Office from the various States of the Empire showed that unusual distress was prevalent among the German working people. Most of the meetings of unemployed workmen that had been held, and were still being held, at the principal centres, were political in their character, and had no connection with the question. Referring to the unsuccessful strike of the

circumstances would the Government brook violation of the law or resistance to its authority. Herr von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, declared that the strike of the Saar miners would collapse soon, thanks to the fact that the Governmen had refused to make a single concession to the arttators who had instituted the movement. The strike. he added, was due, not to the smallness of the pay nor the barshness of the treatment in the Saar basin, but solely to the activity of conscienceless agitators. Herr von herlepsch went to the Saar district a few days ago, and there made a careful inquiry into the reasons of the miners for leaving the pits.

acterized the movement as a purely frivolous one

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION. Vienna, Jan. 12.-The "Wiener Tageblatt" publishes what is alleged to be an inspired synopsis of the convention or protocol that was signed by France and Russia last November. According to this convention each nation, in the event of war, is to place 600,000 troops in the field within six weeks. Ultimately each is to place 1,200,000 soldiers in the field. Neither nation is to conclude a peace unless the other agrees to it.

THE CONSTRILLATION ON HER WAY HERE. Havre, Jan. 12.-The United States ship Constella tion, having on board works of American artists in Italy and France that will be exhibited at the Chicago Columbian Exhibition, has sailed hence for New-York.

A DINNER IN LONDON TO SENATOR JONES. London, Jan. 12.-Sir John Henry Puleston, Member of the House of Commons for Devonport, gave a din ner last night at the Conservative Club to Senator John P. Jones, one of the American delegates to the international Monetary Conference.

A BELGIAN MINE-OWNER'S HOUSE BLOWN UP. Brussels, Jan. 12.-The village of Herstal, three and one-half miles northeast of Liege, was thrown into state of great excitement to-day by the explosion of bomb that had been placed outside the house of a mine-owner. The force of the explosion was terrific, and the house was badly shattered. Fortunately, no one was injured. Though there is no clew to the perpetrators of the outrage, the police believe that the explosion was the work of the same men who a tempted to blew up the Catholic Club at Seraing of Tuesday

SWELLING THEIR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

OVER \$120,000 RAISED FOR THE MANHATTAN A. C.'S GUARANTEE FUND.

special meeting of the Manhattan Athlene Club wa held at the clubhouse in Madison-ave, last night. The storm interfered with the attendance, and not so man members were present as were expected. The club is advancing in its efforts to secure its guarantee fund of and it is expected that as soon as this amount has been subscribed the financial troubles of the club wil

With last night's subscriptions the fund now amount to 6121,500, while President George W. Carr has reason to expect further contributions of at least \$65,000. This will bring the total up to \$180,500, leaving only \$03,500 to be secured to end the troubles of the club. C. M. Maxwell is chairman of the subscription committee, and he

is confident that the full amount will be raised.

As soon as the \$250,000 fund for purchasing the club-

A NEW CYCLING ORGANIZATION.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.-The National Cycling Associa tion of America was organized here to-day. Charles II.
Byrne, of Brooklyn, was chosen temporary president;
Googe W. Wagner, of Washington, treasurer, and F. A. oran, Philadelphia, secretary. The committee on con-stitution and by-laws appointed was F. A. Abell, chair-man; C. Von der Ahe, A. C. Buckenberger, E. B. Talcott and James Franklin. The association adjourned to meet in New-York early in March at the cell of the chair. The association is to have absolute control of all pro-lessional cycle recipe and revised use. essional cycle racing and racing men. Heensing racets and trainers, through a governing board.

THE YALE BASEBALL NINE'S EASTER TRIP. New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 12.—The Yale baseball nine will take an Easter trip this year as usual, beginning on Wednesday, March 29. Seven games will be played Wednesday, March 29. Seven games will be played altogether, five of which have been arranged as follows: March 39, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, April 1, University of Virginia, at Richmond, April 3, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; April 4, Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, April 5, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. March 29 and March 21 are the data; attl. 1978. 31 are the dates still open.

TO SELL AN ATHLETIC CLUB'S PROPERTY. cember 20, with a loss of 125 lives. Most of the victims were young girls. Two hundred and seventy houses near the mill caught fire from sparks and were destroyed. The blaze was caused by the breaking of one of the helfs, which, getting entangled in the machinery, was ignited by friction and set fire to oil and waste near by.

The affairs of the State Island Athletic Club have been in a chaotic condition for some time and the only way out of the image and its expenses from the club apparently expected to pay all its expenses from the receipts of its baseball team and from the social remaindance, was ignited by friction and set fire to oil and waste near by. een an active competitor in athletics for a year or been an active con-petitor in athletics for a year or more. The property of the club will be soid at auction on January 28, to satisfy two mortgages, the first for \$49,000 and the other for \$12,000, making a total indebtedness of \$00,000. It is thought that Eberhard Faber, who is the fluancial friend of the club, will buy in the property and then subjet it to the club. The club, however, will be reorganized. The organization has one of the finest sites in this part of the country. There are gigantic tennis and in this part of the country. There are gigantic tennis and haschell grounds and a superb boathouse. The site is near West New-Brighton.

NOTES ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

Foxball is on his way back to the seems of his great victor's on the turf. His lot has been a hard one. He was not successful in the stud, and was knocked about from place to place. This will make his third about from place to place. This will make his third vivage across the Atlentic. It was hitterly cold on Wednesday morning when he was not abourd the Tauric. George Easton and a stall climn were hadly footbut in.

John Splan, the trotting-horse driver, shipped fourteen trotters on the Tauric. Mr. Splan intends to start them in the trotting races given a the principal capital of Europe. He expects to trot a number of rices at St. Peterburg acting the "crack" trotters of the Orlon blood, so that the Russians are likely to have a clame. Poxhall is on his way back to the scenes of hi

St. Perenduri agricult the "cinek" trotters of the Orion, blood, so that the Russians are likely to have a claimer to see one of the "stars" of American drivers contend with the Cossack drivers of Russia.

D. B. Goff, of this city, is in Fertin, and has been uncestful in selling many American-bred trotters to mentally formans. M. Goff consent to points. calthy Gamans. M. Golf expects to return to New

FATHER HUNTINGTON TO ADDRESS " CALL The Rev. Dr. James O. S. Huntington will prene sermon before the Church Association for the A4 egucement of the Interests of Labor, in St. Luke

to be paid when the mills worked full time. To this the masters' delegates refused to agree, proposing that work should be resumed at a reduction of 5 per cent, wages to remain unchanged for one year and a joint committee of masters and operatives to arrange the wage schedule for 1864. Although the operatives refused this proposition, they agreed that delegates from the masters and the operatives should meet once every fortnight to discuss the fluntion.

CONSUL-GENERAL NEW ON QUARANTINE.

London, Jan. 12.—Consul-General New says in an interview that the speed with which the Quarantine full results and the speed with which the Quarantine full results are freely first and the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated to wellnesday with a capture of stock of streeters of it are Fredrick Cook of Orange, N. J. Grevett R. Beynolds, Charles M. Jacobs and Charles M. Reynolds of this city William J. Kelly, Edvard I. Boyle and Henry M. Conover, of Brooklyn, Africa N. Jersey City it further says that the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated to wellnesday with a capture of streeters for it are Fredrick Cook of Orange, N. J. Grevett R. Beynolds, Charles M. Jacobs and Charles M. Reynolds of the city William J. Kelly, Edvard I. Boyle and Henry M. Conover, of Brooklyn, Africa N. Jersey City it further says that the West-hester and Long Island Tourch Railroad Company was incorporated to wellnesday with a capture of s MR. COREIX SAYS HE ENOWS NOTHING ALOUT IT

IT STANDS AT THE FOOT OF A LONG CAL-ENDAR IN THE HOUSE.

THE FREE-COINAGE MEN'S RESENTMENT WILL BE MADE EFFECTIVE AGAINST IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 12 .- The majority of the Commilitee on Banking and Currency, which reported the Andrew bill, is understood to be hopeful of obtainng consideration for it in the House. The measure than 250 bills, so that if can be reached only by means of a special order reported by the Committee on Rules and adopted by the House. In order, there ore, to bring the bill before the House, the approval I the speaker and the other two Democratic member d the Committee on Rules-Messrs, McMillin, of Ten ressee, and Catchings, of Mississippi-must first be obtained, and that approval must be confirmed by the

Once before the House, the bill would have a parliamentary advantage, in that it could not be thrown n the Committee of the Whole; but what its fate ternal taxation during the same period amounted to vould be is extremely uncertain. It would, of course be subject to amendment, and considering the large number of eminent financiers in the House, as well as the wide contrariety of opinion, there might | during the four years which will end March 1, 1893, e danger that the flood of amendments would swell to deluge and ingulf the measure. There is reason to believe that the free-coinage men have lost strength since last March, and yet Mr. Cate, of Arkansas, who voted for the Andrew bill in the committee and reported it to the House, is a strong free-coinage man. n an interview Mr. Cate said :

"I know that down in Arkansas the people like the feel of the solid dollar. We do not object to carrying around the 'cartwheels,' as they are called. This is particularly true of the poorer classes who live away from the railroads and the newspapers, and of the cotton-pickers. When the time comes to pay off the field hands, the latter always want silver. They are distrustful of the paper issued by the Govern ment, but they know that the silver is always good. Then they like to hear the jingle of the coins. There s another reason why silver dollars are in favor. The people know that gold can be coined as nigh as 820 and that coins of this denomination are not often obtainable by the laboring classes; and they know, too, that bills can be printed as high as \$1,00 or \$5,000, making paper money the money of the rich At least, that is what they think. They know that diver cannot be coined in higher denomination than \$1, and they think that silver, therefore, is the corrency of the poor. These are some of the reasons why the Southern people want the silver dollar."

Of course, Chairman Bland and his free-coinage colorise, Chairman Bland and his free-coinage colorise, the Coinage Committee feel indignant on account of the manner in which the silver question has been brought before the House, and if the Andrew bill should be called un they would not only show ill should be called up they would not only not resentment on account of the 'affront' red the hands of the Committee on Hanking and ency, but do everything in their power to make esentment effective.

THE SUNDAY OPENING OF THE FAIR. FURTHER HEARING BY THE COMMITTEE OF

PEOPLE FOR AND AGAINST IT. Washington, Jan. 12.- The opponents of Sunday opening of the World's Fair to-day continued their objections before the World's Columbian Exposition Committee to any change in the present law for bidding Sunday opening. Dr. Atterbury, represent ing the New-York Subbath Committee, composed of husiness men, put in a protest from New Yorkers against Sunday opening. John E. Parsons and John Bigelow, formerly Minister to France, sent communi a tions against the proposal. Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke on behalf of his denomination against Sunday opening. The Rev. Dr. McKim, of Washington, opposed it. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, claimed that the assertion of the City Council that they represented Chicago was hardle Robert Belknap and Clifford Agnew, of justifiable.

New-York City, also opposed sunday opening. Mrs. I. K. Boyesen, representing the Woman's Club of Chicago with 500 members, read a resolution of the lub denying that all the respectable women of the country were opposed to Sunday opening, and de nanding that the Fair be opened on Sunday. Mrs Remick challenged the statement that the evangelical hurches were a unit in favor of Sunday closing. Mrs Washburne replied to what she termed the incon estencies of the arguments of Sunday closers. Anthony spoke in favor of Sunday opening. Mr. Put cam, of San Francisco, also opposed Sanday closing The Rev. H. W. Cross, a Presbyterian minister of Ohio, favored partial Sunday opening. The Rev. Dr. avage, of Boston, asserted that this talk about desc ration of the subbath had nothing to stand on

eration of the Subbath had nothing to stand on in the Bible. Ten times as many churches as were in Chicago would be needed to accommodate the Fair visitors. The interests of humanity, morals, educa-tion, and even of religion, demanded that the Fair be-kept open as many days as possible. Dr. Lewis, a seventh bay Adventist, and Mr. Ring-gold, of Baltimere, spoke in favor of sunday open-ing, and Dr. Elanchard, of Illinois, and the Kev. Dr. invoks in epposition. Elliott F. Shepard read a letter from Dr. R. S. Storrs, of New-York, in favor of Sun-day closing.

MORE MONEY FOR THE CUSTOM HOUSE. SECRETARY FOSTER INFORMS CONGRESS THAT

\$700,000 OR \$200,000 IS NEEDED. Washington, Jan. 12.-Secretary Charles Foster of the Treasury Department to-day sent a letter to Congress asking that before the end of this month the act of Congress in reference to the proposed new Appraiser's and Custom house buildings in New-York City be amended so as to provide the Treasury with sufficient money to pay the awards decided on by the appraisers for the site of the Custom-house, and that an additional \$500,000 be appropriated for the beginning of work on the Custom-house Building.

The act of Congress appropriated only \$2,000,000 for the acquisition of sites for both the Appraisers surehouse and Custom-house buildings, while the cost of the Custom-house site alone is appraised at \$2,101,000, against which there remains, enditures on account of the Appraisers' warehous site, only \$1,474,265. The Secretary says between \$750,000 and \$500,000 is needed, and submits a draft f an amendatory act. This act also authorizes the of an ancient of the private or put I sale the old Castom-house property. He says that this legislation will best subserve the interests of the United States, and that by prompt action considerable money will be saved in rent of the present quarters until the new building is completed.

DR. HOFFMANN GETS A DECORATION.

Washington, Jan. 12.-The Grand Duke of Bude as pre-ented the order of "Zachringen" to Dr. W. J iloffmann, of the Smithsonian Institution, in recogni tion of his distinguished contributions to ethnological

WHAT THE HOUSE DID.

Washington, Jan. 12.-In the House this morning esolution was adopted that at 12:55 o'clock the louve attend as a body the funeral ceremonies, to be onducted in the Senate chamber, of Senator John E.

Kenne, of West Virginia.
In the consideration morning hour the House sumed the consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. No action was taken, and at 12-45 o'clock the House in a body, preceded by the speaker and the Sergeant at-Arms, proceeded to the enate Chamber.

Immediately on returning to its own chamber after attending the funeral services in the senate, the House, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the dead man at 1:50 o'clock adjourned.

FOR AND AGAINST A FAST ELECTRIC LINE Washington, Jan. 12 - Persons Interested in the prolected electric ratiroad between Chicago and St. Louis ap petred before the senate Committee on Commerce to-day and endeavored to show cause why the Government should permit them to import necessary construction not terial free of duty, in consideration of building a pioneer the which shall whish passengers and mall to and from Chicago and St. Louis at a speed of over a hundred miles an hour. Wellington Adams, the projector of the road; John Mair, general superintendent of the company, and Representative Seth Cook, of St. Louis-represented the interests of the company, while the General Electric Company was represented by Eugene II. Lewis, of New-York, as counsed. Mr. Adams made an argument for the project. Mr. Lewis spoke in be half of the General Electric Company, in opposition o the bill. There was some sharp sparring in which printed references were made to the existence of areast trust in electrical manufactures, and the honesty of purpose of the Electric Railroad Company was questioned. The committee took the till under con-

NEW-YORK'S THIRTY SIX VOTES RECEIVED. Washington, Jan. 12.-W. P. Gayner, of Syracuse, the special messenger selected to deliver the electeral vale of New-York State to Vice-President Morton, reached the capitol just before noon to-day and handed to the Vice-President the important documents of which he has been custed an since yesterday morning. The votes are thirty-six in number and are cast for Cleveland and Stevenson. This is the third of the B

THEANDREWBILL'S CHANCES | electoral messengers to deliver their returns, those from Maryland and Virginia having been received yesterday and the day before.

AN AMUSING FINANCIAL STATEMENT. MESSRS. DOCKERY AND SAYRES TELL JUST WHERE THE GOVERNMENT BALANCE WILL STAND NEXT MONTH.

Washington, Jan. 12 (Special).-Probably the most musing financial statement ever issued is one furnished certain newspapers yesterday by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, as the joint production of himself and Mr. ayers, of Texas, who is also a member of the House Committee on Appropriations. It purports to be a emparative exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Government during the Administrations of President Cleveland and President Harrison respectively -that is to say, from March 1, 1885 to March 1, 1889, and from March 1, 1889 to March 1, 1893 The figures showing the receipts from each source of revenue and the expenditures during both periods ar set down in parallel columns and carried out with such exactness as to show fractions of a dollar in every case. Thus, it appears that the receipts from customs for the four years to end March 1, 1803, amounted o exactly \$835,474,382 62, and the income from in-\$600,046,326 11. The total receipts from all sources during the same period amounted to a certain number amounted to a certain number of dollars, plus 80 cents. It also appears that the expenditures during the same period exceeded the receipts by the snug sum of about \$120,000,000, plus 61 cents. In a modest footnote it is remarked that " the receipts and expenditures for January and February, 1893, are estimated." The authors of this wonderful statement

March 1, 1893, "have decreased" a certain number of dollars, plus 18 cents. Further on they say that "the comparative statement also discloses the fact that the ordinary expenses" during the four years to end March 1, 1893, "have increased" by a certain number of dollars, plus 55 cents. Surely the genius, not to say the prescience, which could produce such a statement and show with such precision what the receipts and expenditures of the Government "have been" during the four years which will end March 1, 1893, ought not to go unrewarded. Mr. Cleveland will want a secretary of the Treasury March 4, 1893; and it is self evident that he will be unmindful of his own interests as well as the interests of the country if he does not immediately toss a coin and ascertain whether the name of that Sec retary shall be lockery or sayers. No matter which wins-heads or tails-the next President will have

DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTS OUT IN FORCE. THEY ARE BESIEGING CONGRESSMEN TO SIGN

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OFFICE. Washington, Jun. 12 (Special),-" I feel like a mar who is dodging his creditors," remarked a prominent outhern Democrat Representative to a Tribune coespondent recently.

"Well, the truth is that the office-seeker is abroad a the land. If he would only stay at home and simply pelt me with letters, I wouldn't mind; but he will not do that. He has begun to come in person, and he not only wants me to give him a letter, but demands that I shall have it backed by the indorse ments of a few Senators and Representatives, besidemen whom he doesn't know from Adam. Oh, yes; is here in numbers already and more are on the way to join him. I tried for a time to keep my lodgings a secret; but of course that was a failure, and so I have taken to staying out late o' nights and sneaking in at a late hour-so late that the early office-number frequently catches me abed in the morning."

But, why are you beest now, months before any appointments can be made ? asked the corres

"Why, don't you understand! These men are get ting up their papers so as to be ready to file them the day after Cleveland's inauguration. I told one of them the other day that if he would devote as much energy to any other pursuit as he does to office hunting he night be a Jay Goodd in a few years-and he appeared to be offended."

There is excellent reason to believe that tits Congressman's experience is that of many other Democrati Representatives, although the fact that his district is not so remote from Washington as some others may more burden-ome to him. "till, the patriots are coming, if not in awarms, at least in numbers large enough to attract attention and to add ap recipite to the weekly receipts of the Reepers of Lotels

nd boarding-houses. The star" to night says: "The influx of patriotic ittzens who are anxious to serve their country for onsideration under the new Administration has aleady begun. All but those who are very high up in he list of party workers are barred from visiting Mr. Teveland, first, because the chances are that he would not see them; and second, because such a course on conduct which Mr. Cleveland has set down, however which prohibits their getting up "papers" to be presented to him when he gets to be breedent, and if are coming here in great numbers to get the suppertheir congressment and to work up all the influenchey can, so as to be well equipped for action of March 4. The hotel registers show hundreds of possition and parts of the country who are here that purpose, and there are a great many who stopping with friends or are at private bearing houses, where they have settled themselves for long stege of the Federal offices.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE NAVAL REVIEW. IT MUST BE ABANDONED UNLESS CONGRESS GRANTS \$300,000.

Washington, Jan. 12 (special).—From the remarks of Secretary Tracy to a delegation of citizens of Norfolk, who visited his office yesterday, it would appear that the Secretary believes that the naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads and review at New-York, as a feature of the World's Fair, will have to be abandoned unless Congress grants the appropriation recently requested by him. He asked for \$400,000 for this purpose. Now that invitations to foreign countries to paralcipate in the review have been extended and accepted by many naval powers, it would be extremely embarrassing if he money with which to pay the expenses of the relew was not appropriated.

The Navy Department has made extensive preparations to make this a notable and successful feature of the F.dr. If Congress sees fit to support the Department in its efforts, there can be no doubt that the re-view will be the largest and finest ever held in any country. It will also be a spirallid introduction to the subsequent display at Chicago. No in imiation has been made in Congress as to what action will be taken in this matter. The merits of the case appear to be thoroughly appreciated, however, and it is bored that sentiments of National parts will be sufficiently wakened to induce the House and Schale to come to the rescue of the Department and make it possible to sure the success of the review.

In reply to argent demands for the programme of he review, Secretary Tracy said to day that it was imessible to give this out until Admiral Cherordi erraver possible to give this out until Admiral Giveradi arrived in this country. Admiral Giveradi has whited the important ports of South America, on both the Pacille and Atlantic coasts, in connection with the review, and until he has made his report and completed definate plans with the Department, he progressing can be agreed upon. Admiral Giveradi is expected to arrive at Norton about February 14, and as soon as possible the with of arranging a programme will be becam. Assistent Secretary Solve has given part cular attention to the naval display, and he will doubtless we written in its uccasis. The first of our own and to eight vesses will be under command of Admiral the facility of the first of our own and the facility of the first of our own and the facility of the first of our own and the facility of the first of our own and the facility of the facility of the Admiral that the New York shall be his facilities. New York shall be his flagship.

LAND FOR THE NORFOLK MAYY YARD.

Washington, Jan. 12 (Special) .- At list session of congress a bill passed the senate directing the Secretary of the Navy to buy a tract of fifty acres with a water front of 1,000 feet, on Elliabeth River, opposite the Norfolk Navy Yard, fr a wet dock and to im-prove the general facilities of that station. A comnumberation from the Secretary of the Navy stated that the a quisition by the Governm ni of the land described has been repeatedly recommended by haval officers, and hat its purchase is und ubtedly describe and will attitudely become essential. The senare tall appro-irates \$22,0,000 for its purchase. The flower com-mittee on Naval Adairs has agreed to report the bill favorably with an amendment fixing the amount at \$150,000, instead of \$200,000. Between 1857 and 181 boards of naval officers, headed by Admirks stevens, Regers as d Potter and Commodist Law, have recommended the purchase of this mid.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS ALBEMARLE Lieutenant A. Heese, of the German Legation at Washington FIFTH AVENUE G vernor Levi K. Fuller of Vernont and ex-Governor Heibert W. Ladd of Rhode Liand. HOFFMAN-R, C. Kerens, of St. Louis. HOLLAND-Martin W. Cooke, of Rochester MARLIGOROUGH-Connel John C. Hasnell, of South OUGH-Cotonel John C. Hasnell, of South MURRAY HILL-Commander William M. WOOL MEN FOR PROTECTION. OHIO WOOL GROWERS MEET.

ACTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

CLEAR AND FORCIBLE WORDS FROM MEN WHO HAVE A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

OF THE TARIFF.

uring trade, an industry representing invested capital of several hundred millions of dollars, met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and passed a set of resolutions condemning in the strongest terms the proposed changes in the present protective tariff, and expressing their perfect satisfaction and approval of the results of the duties now in force. It was the twentyeighth annual meeting of the National Association of Woo! Manufacturers, and among those present were representative men from nearly all of the large manufacturing centres of the country. Among them were William Whitman, treasurer Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass. , Rufus S. Frost, Rufus S. Frost & Co., Boston; Robert Middleton, Globe Woollen Company, Utica, N. Y.; Charles A. Stott, Belvidere Woollen Company. Co., Philadelphia; E. D. Holding, Sterling Mills, Lowell; A. J. Abbott, Abbott Worsted Company, Gran-Iteville, Mass.; Benjamin Phipps, Parker, Wilder & Co., Boston; John L. Houston, Hartford Carpet Company, Thompsonville, Conn.; Herbert L. James, Rock Manufacturing Company, Rockville, Conn.; William B. Maxweil, Hockanum Company, Rockville, Conn.; Charles Fletcher, Providence Worsted Company, Providence; George Merritt, George Merritt & Co., Indianapolis; H. G. B. Fisher, North Adams Manufacturing Company, North Adams, Mass.; Otto Dress then proceed to say that "it shows" that the revenues ler, Botany Worsted Company, Passale; John N. Car on account of customs during the four years ending pender, Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hoslery Cor Ein-New-Brunswick, N. J.; David L. pany. Raritan Woollen Mills, stein, J. R. MacColl, Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; George Sykes, Hockanum Com pany, Rockville, Conn.; B. R. Jacobs, Assabet Manufacturing Company, Maynard, Mass.; H. Stursburg. Jr., Germania Mills, Holyoke, Mass.; Justin A. Ware, Crompton Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.; Wollam M. Wood, Washington Mills. Lawrence Muss.; Thomas Oakes and Thomas Oakes & Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Walter Erben, Erben, Search & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Robert Maxwell, Reckville, Conn.; F. P. Bennett, Boston, Mass.; B. W. Fleisher, S. B. & B. W. Fleisher, Philadelphia; Robert Dor uan, Dorman Brothers, Philadelphia; Joseph Saw yer, Burlington Woollen Company, Boston: William H. Grundy, William H. Grundy & Co., Bristol, Penn. secretary of the Treasury compared with whom Alexander Hamilton would simply have been "nowhere. James Talcott, Talcott Brothers, Talcottville. S. N. D. North, secretary, Boston; W. J. Battison assistant secretary, Boston.

William Whitman, who has been pregident of the association for eight years, presided for the last time. After the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer had been read and accepted. Secretary North read the resignation of Mr. Whitman. It declined to serve again on the ground of increased business cares which prevented him from giving a proper amount of time to the a sociation's interests. A vote of thanks for past services was passed in the president's favor and his resignation accepted.

The annual election of officers which followed resulted in the unanimous choice of the following: President, Rufus S. Frost; vice-presidents, John L. Houston, A. C. Miller, Thomas Dolan and Theofore Search; treasurer, Benjamin Phipps; secretary, S. N. D. North; executive committee, Joseph Sawyer, William Whitman, William H. Halle, Robert Middleton John N. Carpender, David L. Einstein, Charles Fletcher, James Phillips, jr., H. L. James, James Dobson, Joseph Metcalf, D. L. Goff, George Sykes, Frank E. Simpson and Lewis Anderson.

After a long discussion on the tariff and the threatened reduction in the duty on wool by the coming Democratic Congress, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, It has been the policy of the National Asso ciation of Wool Munufacturers, since its organization in 1805, believing in the principle of protection uniformly ap-plied, to accept the judgment of Congress in determining rates of duty on wool, provided they were accompanied by the necessary compensatory duties on woollen goods; and Whereas, It is now proposed to repeal the wool duties,

desire to again place upon record their belief that the ex isting tariff has proved alvantageous to the wool grower the wool manufacturer and the consumer of woollen goods The proposed economic change is not in response to any demand from the industry we represent, 80 per cent of the machinery of the country having joined in protesting against the passage of the Free Wool bill now pending in Congress, which protest is hereby reaffirmed.

2. The wool manufacture, organized and conducted for

more than thirty years on the basis of a duty, on its raw meterial, cannot easily or quickly adjust itself to so radi-cal a change of condition, and the utmost cars should be taken if such a measure is to be enected to so adjust its terms and parts that the industry will not be suddenly disaster to those engaged in it, and to every merchant not see them; and second, because such a course on their part might spoil their chances of preferment when the Administration comes in. There is no rule of conduct which Mr. Cheveland has set down, however, and the conduct which Mr. Cheveland has set down, however, and the conduct which Mr. Cheveland has set down, however, and the conduct which Mr. Cheveland has set down, however, and the conductive the conductive that no constant is a constant which will be conducted by the people, and responsible to them, will have been conducted by the people and in the conductive that no conductive that the conductive that no conductive the conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive the conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive the conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive the conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive that no conductive the conductive year in advance of the season for whose wear they are adapted and that in consequence, any law simultaneously removing the duty on wool and the compensatory duty on goods will compel the whole domestic production of a scason, manufactured from duty-paid wool, to compete in the markets with foreign goods manufactured from free wool. This accalled Springer till doubly discriminates against the domestic manufacture, in this respect, by ad-sitting at reduced rates, simultaneously with the r pac-of the wool duties, all foreign goods imported prior to its passure and held in bond. It would thus force the comestic product into direct competition with foreign cols manufactured from free materials; and the inevitable consequence of this discrimination would be the loss of a whole season's production, which would involve the rote of many mills and of many industries dependent upon them. A year should clapse after the wool duties disappear before the compensatory duties are repealed.

4. Believing the industrial welfare of the Nation requires that the manufacture of wool shall be continued and developed in this country, we ask at the hands of congress the most careful examination of all the con-ditions surrounding the industry in this and other coun-tries, to the end that duty may be adjusted at a point that will equalize the difference existing in the cost of manu-

fecture here and abread, both in respect to wages and cost of capital, machinery and plant.

5. Experience has shown that simple ad valorem duties are invariably accompanied by systematic undervaluation, equally disastrous to the manufacturer and the manest importer; that the Government cannot cellect all that is due under the ad valorem system, and that the danger of undervaluation is greater in whellen goods than in any other class of merchandise. We therefore argument Congress the importance of retaining the specific form of duty, or some part of it, in this schedule, in accordance with the recommendation of the late Secretary accordance with the recommendation of the late Secretary

which singles out a particular industry, like the wool manufacture, for reductions of duty which are not applied The machiner, dyestuffs and counties supplies necessary to the wool manufacture, are duriable by the present law, and a reduction of the turif on woollen goods, and not on these necessary accessaries, would place the industry at a disadvantage under which its pro-tration would be

a special meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning at 11 o'clock, when arrangements will be com-pleted for these displays. The association has se-ured considerable space for its members, and po-sitions will be assigned this morning by lot to those sho wish to exhibit at the Fair.

GOOD STEAMERS TO TRAVEL ON.

The new screw steemers Maine and New-Hampshire, of the Stonington Line, have had a good opportunity during the last fortnight to show their capabilities as see boats, as show sterms, high winds and ice in the river and tay have greatly impeded navigation. During this period the time of arrival at New-York of the steamers of this line time of arrival at New-York of the steamers of this line are been between 6 and 6.50 a.m., and has not been after than 6.30 a.m. during the last ten days. This are regularity shows the advantage of this kind of steamer and the "inside" and sheltered route of the Stonington Line.

C. A. HOWLAND, President. The new screw steamers Maine and New-Hampshire, of For, U. S. Navy. PLAZA-J. Nalcoim Fornes, of

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY SPEAKS ON THE

TARIFF QUESTION.

URGING THAT THE FIGHT AGAINST FREE WOOL

BE KEPT UP-JUDGE LAWRENCE ALSO TALKS.

Columbus, Ohio. Jan. 12.-The Ohio Wool Growers About fifty men prominent in the wool manufact-Association held its thirtieth annual meeting in this city to-day. Judge William Lawrence, the president, delivered the annual address, in the course of which he said :

In the last twenty-five years there have been three principal acts of Congress for the encouragement of the wool industry. The act of March 2, 1867, imposed such duties on the imports of foreign wools as to give our wool growers a decided advantage over those in other countries. The act of March 3, 1883, reduced wool and other duties somewhat, and its injurious effect was seen in the reduction of sheep in Ohlo from 5,130,920 in 1883 to 3,594,800 in 1890, and in the whole country to 43,431,136 in 1891, a decline in numbers of 7,195,490, notwithstanding an Lowell, Mass.; Charles II. Harding, Erben, Search & increase in our population and wool demand of 15 per cent. During the seven years from March, 1883, to 1890, farm lands depreciated in value an average of 40 per cent; farm products reached the lowest level of prices in nearly half a century; farms were covered with mortgages, and the capital and labor employed in agriculture were not adequately re-

With a view to improve these conditions the act of Congress of October 1, 1890, placed on the free list many articles not competing with our products of industry in any form, gave increased pr wool and other farm products, and on manufactures of wool and such others as could not adequately esist without it. The effect has been most advantageous, though sufficient time has not clapsed to give it full effect. Sheep in Ohio increased from 3,594,800 in 1890 to 3,886,824 in 1892, commanding a better price than ever before in time of peace in our hisory, and the total number in the country 43,431,136 on January 1, 1892, to 44,938,365 on January 1, 1893, of the average value of \$2.58 per head, or a total of \$116,121,270. There has been a general advance in the value of farms and farm products. With the exception of wool, wheat, cattle and cotton, farm products even now command remunerative prices, with promised improvement in the future for all. The inquiry is pertinent, Why is wool so low in

When the act of October 1, 1890, was passed was intended to make the wool industry reasonably remunerative. If the conditions previously existing and continued it would have done so as to all except third-class wools. But conditions have unexpectedly changed. The rapid increase of sheep and wool in foreign countries, especially in Australia, the Argentine Republic and the Cape of Good Hope, with their pasturage costing almost nothing, where little or no winter feeding is required, and a reduction of about per cent in the prices of wool in foreign countriesthese are the real causes. Second-class wools should be made dutiable as first-class, and the ad valorem rates on third-class so-called carpet wools should be made specific and increased. China wools are now improperly admitted as third-class. If we would devote to sheep husbandry 9,000,000 of the 39,916,897 acres now yielding an overproduction of wheat, this also would command a fair price. We would then have a home market and American prices, rather than as now, prices fixed "in the markets of the world," with labor at six cents per day in the East Indies, and but little better in Russin-the great wheatgrowing and exporting countries of the world.

The growers of cotton, and the wool growers, should unite in demanding protection for their products. The Pernylan tree cotton can only be distinguished from wool by experts, and it is being imported, to be fraudulently mixed with wool, to the injury of consumers of manufactures of cotten and of wool growconsumers of manufactures of cotton and of wool grow-ers. The imports of raw cotton, cotton waste and flocks-entered for consumption in the fiscal year 1892, were 25,671,631 pounts, of the cusbon-ouse value of \$5, 218,816, Mr. Lewis, of Philadelphia, in his book, 'Our sheep and the Tariff,' classified the sheep in this country in 1891 as follows:

Curry Sheep and the Tariff." classified the sheep in this country in 1891 as follows:

Prenet Sheep and the Tariff." classified the sheep in this country in 1891 as follows:

Proced sheep 18,886,015 38.3 95,724,790 36.3 Found sheep 18,886,015 38.3 95,724,790 36.3 Found sheep 23,279,887 5.7 1.0,16,151 55.8 The effect of free wool may be estimated by the effect of the slight reduction of the wool tariff of 1883. The Treasury Department statistician under President Cleveland, in his wool report of 1887, said:

"It is talle to talk about raising sheep in this country to compete with South Africa, the Platte country to compete with South Africa, the Platte country to compete with South Africa, the Platte country or Australia. Our sheep farming with free wool) must eventually be confined to small flocks of improved breeds raised on farms where they require little or no extra labor." The Chicago "American Sheep Breeder" of December 15, 1892, collects the opinions of sandry wool dealers. Fenno Brothers & Childs, of lioston, say:

"Should we have free wool, our belief is that the production of fine worls. would be greatly reduced if not wholly wiped out, as is the case in England and Canada, resulting from free wool inere." Free wool means the destruction of the merino wool industry, whether fenced or on our great Western ranches. There are more than 1,000,000 wool-growers in the United states; more than 80,000 in Olino, Wool manufacturing in 1800 gave employment to 99,318 males above eightern years, 104,112 females above diffeen years, and children 15,657.

Free trade will bring to American labor cheaper prices for farm products, to college professors lower salaries. But products, to college professors lower salaries. But products, to college professors lower salaries. But

wages, to American farmers cheaper prices for farm products, to college professors lower salaries. But free trade will not correspondingly nor at all reduct the burden of existing debts. These will be prac-tically increased, by a reduction in the means of pay-

the burden of existing debts. These will be practically lacrossed, by a reduction in the means of payment.

Shall we destroy or reduce our nocks? I answer not increase as fast as possible. Why? Free wood is not here. It may never be. It will never come to stay. If it comes for a brief period, let us keep our there, wage a war of political externination asminst those who would exterminate our sheep, he ready for the good time comins.

The arrangements made at our september meeting should be perfected for a suitable exhibit of Ohio woods at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. In view of the threatened rain of the wood industry by free wood, the woodgrowers of the United States have no alternative but to accept the issue made against them, and in self defence make an aggressive political warfare against the nomination or election of any candidate for a political office, who does not favorful and adquate? protection and against all officers who will not farily and falthfully execute the law, our enemies bid us defance in the field of political contest. They shall find in us formen worthy of their steel. Protection builds up; free wood and free trade would be more destructive than the fire and sword and desolution of all the armies of Europe turned loose upon us. For the purpose of making the power of woodgrowers known and felt there should be increased organization in every State and county, and I recommend the arpointment of a committee to arrange for a accting and reorganization at the Exp siden in Chicago of the National Wool-Grow.

Governor McKluley addressed the association in the

Governor McKinley addressed the association in the Senate Chamber to-night. He said in part:

I wish I had some words of interest and advantage to say before you to-night. I can only assure you of the pleasure I have in meeting you and of my good will toward you and the great interest you represent. I did not know what will become of the wool-growers under the legislation that I suppose will come in with the new Administration that has been intrusted by the people with the Nation's adairs. Those in favor of free wool are hopeful and expectant, and those who are opposed to it are despondent. I do not believe in giving up the fight after one envagement and one defeat. The wool-growers have had it their own way every time since 1807, and more than once have demonstrated their power in Ohio.

The Governor gave some history showing the power of the wool-growers in times past, and continued:

The methiners, deestuffs and countiess supplies necessary to the wool manufacture, are durfiable by the present law, and a reduction of the uniff on woollen goods, and not on these necessary are exercise, would place the industry at a disadvantage under which its prostration would be complete.

7. The Customs Administrative Act of 1890 has provided for the first time in our hisbory a uniform, important and effective administrative act of its will an occupied tribunal for the decrimination of disputed rates and classifications, such as is necessary under any tariff and classifications, such as is necessary under any tariff and classifications, such as is necessary under any tariff and effective actionists and one of the durfe laws, with an obstantially its present form, as a law equally in the instruction of the duries imposed by an substantially its present form, as a law equally in the instruction of the Government, the manufacturer and the interest of the Government, the manufacturer and the interest of the Government, the manufacturer and the interest of the Government, consuming annually a portance among all our industries, consuming annually a volume of raw material almost equal to that consumed in volume of raw material almost equal to that consumed in the true of the elabilities of the wool manufacturer and such that it will in time or time to be leve that you will be an industry which has vindicated its right to exist in the an industry which has vindicated its right to exist in the substantial almost of the first power of the exhibits of the wool manufacturers at the World's Fair will hold a special meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning appeal as the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning appeal meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning appeal and officers in the fight now. I am rather inclined can party. You woolgrowers have worked too hard and can party. You woolgrowers have worked too hard and can party. United States Senate is still in the control of the Republi-can party. You wool-growers have worked too hard and too long to give up the fight now. I am rather inclined to think that the Democrate members of Congress are committed to free wood; but Ohlo is not committed to free wool. You are in the most critical period of this great industry. I do not know how you feel about it, but I have not lost any of my courage.

GREETING FROM INDIANA WOOL GROWERS. Indianapolis, Jan. 12 (Special).—The Indiana wool